as the number of when the trumped of insurvicion shall as an end him to the rebule a case.

We do not counselly you to form a fibbustering league, or raise an army of invasion, under the shadow of the stars and stripes, where we have found shelter and provedient. We degreeate the violation of any law of the and in which we three. You will from time to time be advised of the course of action to pursue.

We now ask you to form in each clerk in ingrant Ail Society, "assemble in each locality at once; avoid all useless expense and peach of the "Irch reignant tie matter than the resolution of the part of the state of the State they represent and instructions of the MITH. Secretary.

Of the enthusiasm (if we may judge from Irish declamation) with which the object of this movement is beginning to be viewed, some opinion may be formed the Irish and arranes by Report to us the names of your subcertibers and amount of money path in. We, in turn, will report to the Supreme Litestary, when elected, and thus there will be unity of action; and we shall at all times know our strength and resources, and, when the time for action comes, our leaders will not be working in doubt and darkness.

Above all, let us bury in generous obtivion all past discensions; as in on man who will aid you his creed or his politics, whether Young Ireland or Old Ireland, so that he is for Ireland, and has fights, he is our bother. Let the past be a scaled bock; or, at least, let it teach us mutual forbeatance, and the folly of mistrust and disamine.

Let only a generous rivalry animate us as to who will do not for liceland in both of them, and there are throughout the length and breading of the land? We, the undersigned, the representatives of the clubs already formed, and in bohld of them, and the country men of Massachusetts have raken the initiative.

Shall we follow their example, or shall the Irishmen of the land? We, the undersigned, the representatives of the land? We, the undersigned, the representatives of the clubs already formed, and in b

only a generous rivalry animate us as to who will it for Ireland.

et only a generous rivalry animate us as to who will
most for Ireland.
here is not a moment to be lost; we have already deet to long. Some have been waiting to hear what
leader would advise; some, what that newspaper
leading would advise; some, what that newspaper
led suggest. And in this state of doubt and incerti,, we who are no leaders, and aspire to be none—we
see proudest locast as that we are of the people, have
ly stepped into the breach, and merely given a voice,
chle one, indeed, to the thoughts and desires of mils of our fellow workers.

the people commence the work; let the ranks be
ad, and the leaders will fall intelheir places. Let us
he work then in good earnest. Let us
Send the erry throughout the land,
Who's for our own again?

Summon all men to our band—
Why not our own again?

Rich and poor, and old, and young.

Rich and poor, and old, and young, Signed on behalf of the Massachusetts Irish Emigran

P. F. SLANE, President.
P. SHARKEY, 1st V. P.
P. MURIKAY, that V. P.
OWES, APPEN, Tressn
T. H. SMITH, N. D., See

lowed it. Guarantees were to be given for the money subscribed, and the supper at Dooley's hotel actually sed off without the occurrence of a single incident to turb the harmony of the proceedings! We will venconvivial gathering. Notwithstanding, however, this amspicious character, we took the following rather dis-

Prespects of the association:—

NEW IRISH MOVEMENT—LOOK OUT.

(From the New York Herald, August 27.)

The processed motive of this new organization is to profit by the advent of O'Conn if's long promised era o loope, "when England's difficulty would become treband' opportunity." That time, it is contended by its o, time tors, has at length arrived—the troubles and embarrassments of Great British appealing to have reached a favorable degree of complication. Without questioning for moment the justice: a genrosity of such a more set a such a crisi, we may be permitted to express our deally whether, instead of being at hand, the line has not already passed when reasonable hope might be entertained.

change within the last few years. They have lost all considered in braviling agitators and red revolutionitie, and they are conjected to accept in good faith the anaple though tardy concessions which the progress of liberal ideas has forced from the English government.

It may be that the gentlemen of the Massachusetts convention are ignorant of these facts, although we cannot well see how any one can be so who has been as attendive observer of Irish events for the last few years. It as we suppose, they are as well aware of them as our selves, it argues a geater degree of reck learness and folly than we had given the Irish revolutionists credit for, to initiate a movement which can only be attended with disappointment and mortification to its leaders, and purhaps with serious injury to the cause of civil and religious liberty in Ireland.

These results are so evident to the most unreflecting mind, that on reading the programme of this association we could not help asking ourselves, if under the ever of this visionary project, there did not hay concealed some practical scheme with objects having reference to the position of the Irish party in this country. What a powerful nucleus such an association would form for an organization intended to control our elections, and to neutralize the antegenistic influence of the Know Nothing party! We do not say that such is the intention of its bounders, but it is no great stretch of probabilities to appose that, hilling in its professed object, this new as celation may be easily diverted to mischlecture interior of the bounders, but it is no great stretch of probabilities to appose that, hilling in its professed object, this new as celation may be easily diverted to mischlecture interior of the bounders, but it is no great stretch of probabilities to appose that has already made between the Irish and the native American parties. In any case we require to be on our guard.

From the above it will be seen that, in our short sig' 1 edness and innocence of heart, we ascribed this grau-project of Irish invasion to a political object nearer hou ¶ The London Times, however, rendered sharper by its in-terests, denounced it at the time as being really what it professed, expressing, nevertheless, its concurrence in opinion with us that it was a harmless movement—the opportunities having passed by for such an attempt.

Greumstances which have since occurred have led to some modifications in the views of both. The extensive spread of this organization, which now has ramificatio ? throughout most of the States and cities of the Union and its abstinence from all attempts to bring its influence

to bear in our domestic politics, show that it must have some such external objects as those put forth in its programme. Other facts which have come to our knowledge send to corroborate this belief. We have heard of influ e atial Irishmen being induced to join the association under the impression that it was a secret organization against the Know Nothings, and quitting it as soon as they disco-vered that its visionary and impreciscable object, of a de-gentupon Ireland, was the real project in contemplation. The reinforcement of the British West India squadron for purposes of a far different nature than those alleger, rendered it convenient for the Times to altach to this league greater importance than it Was at first disposed to

accord to it. We continue the narrative of its proceedings up to the present time in order to show how far the apprehensions expressed in reference to it are wel-

beginning to be viewed, some opinion may be formal from the following advertisement which we extract from the I hiladelphia Pennsyleanum of the I this inst.—

TO THE IRISHEM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Perlow Countryme—We have watched with antiety the sentiments of our friends in Boston, and hall them with joy; so much so that we deem the present moment the opportune one when we should as freemen express our approbation of the general movement in which our countrymen of Masachusetts have taken the initiative. Shall we follow their example, or shall the Irishmen of Pennsylvania be laggards in creating harmony of feeling amongst their race throughout the length and breadth of the land? We, the undersigned, the representatives of the clubs already formed, and in behall of them, address you as Irishmen, not for any sellish motives, or that we want to be leaders, but that through this appeal to your sincerity and truth, to your henor and fortinde we may be the means of assisting and bringing about a consummation or so great and glorious a principle advocated by them—the redemption of their native land, if possible, by honorable means. Let the destructive fuels that have kept us under the feet of the British aristicated humes of our youth, from which we have been driven by the vilest tyrants the world has yet produced, arones the drecying spirits of our once noble and generous race, and by the hopes of the fluture and the memories of the past, be guarantees that we, as Irishmen, will either do or die in endeavoring to accomplish that for which Emmet mounted the scaffort, sanctifying the cause with his blood—for which lond fedward Fitzgerald tought, and for which we, as Irishmen, will sacrifice our lives, if necessary. Organize, then, in every city, town and hamlet. Elect your own officers, make duly appointed collections, and be particular in selecting true and trusty men to fill the positions. Fart not with one dollar diving the acque with the source of the trust of the past of the positions. Fart not with one dollar diving t

nentals.
Michael J. O. KANE, Vice-President Wolf fone Club.

For information direct to any of the above, to the north-vest corner of Eighth and Race streets.

Of the unmistakeably Russian sympathics of the new organization, we cannot have a more satisfactory proof than the following, which is extracted from a Detroit

MEETING OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY IN

MEETING OF THE IRISH EMIGRANY AID SOCIETY IN
DETROIT.

A meeting of the "friends of Irish independence" was
held at the City Hall last evening. Dr. Mullany was called
to the chair; James McBrearty, Esq., appointed VicePresident; and J. D. Johnston and John Collins, Esqrs.,
Secretaries. Dr. Mullany, upon taking the chair; made
a few pertinent remarks, alluding, among other things
to a recent celebration in Montreal, of the taking of Sebastopol, in which a bear, muzzled, and with broken leg,
was displayed in a window. The Doctor hoped that the
Russian bear might yet overcome the English lion. (Applause.) He introduced Captain Jackson, of Boston.
(Captain Jackson addressed the meeting at some length,
speaking with much confidence of the attainment of Irish
national liberty. He was warmly applauded throughout.
Speaches were also made by Messra. O'Reilly, Materson
and Johnston. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic
one. At its close those who did not already belong were
invited to join the "Irish Emigrant Aid Association."

As to the fitness of the time for the execution of the
projected invasion, there are, of course, other opinions
than ours and those of the London Times. We extract
the tollowing from the Irish American of the 17th inst. .—
Our whole life has been spent in endeavoring, since we
had the reverse of reflection or signals thought to see we

Our whole life has been spent in endeavoring, since we had the power of reflection or simple thought, to speak and write the fact that our people should have their own country for themselves. The "opportunity" with which those observations are headed most insubitably has arrived; and if we lose it, we deserve to lose what Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward Hitgerald, Robert Ermuet, the Sheares, Father Murphy, Father Koogh, and other devoted and unsellish patriots died for, and for which the pure and distinguished and highly born and chivalrous Smith O'Brien, and the first victim, John Mitchell (whose intellectual powers are, next to Carlyle, as far as we know, equal to any other scholar or writer, and to which class belongs the celebrated Father John Kennyon); and them again, "the glorious young tribune," Thomas Francis Mesgher, and the indominable and able and accomplished scholar, Michael Dobeny, poor Devin Beilly, who sleeps in a foreign grave, and who wastel his glorious intellect and great acquirements in the service of these who could not appreciate them; John Martin and Kani Ized O'Poherty, and other-gentlemen of along an intellect and great acquirements in the service of these who could not appreciate them; John Martin and Kani Ized O'Poherty, and other-gentlemen of along an interfect and great acquirements in the service of liberty, have not been excepted.

be the see appropriate on the present occu-Freedom's battle, once begon, Pequesth's from bleeling the to son, The battled oft, is ever won."

With her genial climate, her lovely green valleys, her With her genial climate, her levely green valleys, her pleaturesque mountains, her beautiful rivers, which are a mander than the clearest amber; with the beauty and purity and affection of her daughters, with the religious real of her people and the piety and the patriotism of her arisatnoon, with the honest simplicity and trust worthiness of her jeasant population, with the superior education and accomplishments of her middle class, and the degance and dignity and lotty pride of her aristocacy of Cellie and Anglio-Norman inhermixture, are we to be told that irrland is not entitled to national soweriegity?

What makes our fellow-countrymen so sluggish, so parsive, so cell, so contented, we cannot divine. And yet we are convinced that the storm underlies the calm. The movement in America which has been produced by the sincerest love for the old land of our affections, and which engages the attention of men who have properly and position to lose cannot fail to rouse the heart and to attend a few of their race in their native land, to when it is degrading to permit the "opportunity," which is now, to pass by.

The Irish American appear at a loss to discover why its countrymen at the other side of the Attantic should be

countrymen at the other side of the Atlantic should be so "singgish, passive and contented," it may be as well to enlighten them by an extract from one of the irish pa-

to enlighten them by an extract from one of the irish papers:—

Lord Caritsle was entertained at a grand banquet in Relnast, the capital of Ulster, on Thureday, Nov. isl. The banquet was attended by upwards of 250 persons, among whom may be enumerated the Marquis of tondon-derry, Viscount Googb, Viscount Massaveene, Lords Rossmore, Anneley, Dufferin, Robert Montague, and Largan, &c. The Mayor proposed "The health of the Ind-Lieutenant of Ireland."

During the course of als reply the Lord Lieutenant sair—The general condition of the teople is so striking yly advanced in ease and comfort. They are better led, they are better clad, there is an infinitely geneite proporportion of shoes and stockings—(laughter)—than was here fast, and the new complaint of ireland is that there are almost too few to work and too few mouths to be ied. I have heard, indeed, lately something of new arrivals being expected in this country from America. Well then, gentleanen, will they be all Irishmen, raturning home to till their fields again, to work their boms again, to kiss their wives and families again? If so, we will heartily bid them welcome, provided they not least come in scare moderation. Can it be that they could come, that any could come here with any hostic intention? I feel sure that the good cense, as well as the good relained of all rune hearted Irishmen or Americans would repudiate the monstrous supposition. (Lond cheers.) If, contravy to all expectation and all reason, they would so come, I ought not to my that they would be as vectome as the other; that of the I feel as the surface with any hostic intention? I feel sure that the good ecuse as well as the good relained of all rune hearted Irishmen or Americans would repudiate the monstrous supposition. (Lond cheers.) If, contravy to all expectation and all reason, they would so come, I ought not to my that they would be as vectome as the other; that of the product of the public, and the Novih Doca Brides, Committed the province of them. But we will not bet such monstrou

we receive aftest the loyal and contented feeling that prevails throughout that country generally. Of the re-ception which any fillbustering attempt from this side would be likely to meet with, we would require no better

septon which any fillbustering attempt from this side spread in reference to it are well tounded.

We have already stated that the society has been rapidly extending its affiliations throughout every part of the Union. Its great directing centre is Masuchuseitz, to which all the affiliated bodies in other parts of the country are, on a fixed principle of representation, entitled to send delegates. The following, from the Chisca of today, will give an idea of the leading features of its system of ciclegation:—

It will be seen from the following official decument, that the first General Convention of this Association will be bad on the 6th of December, at the Astor House. The Astor House, the attention of the organizations in the different States is requested, with a view to the immediate election of delegates. The directory of the parent society will be on hand, at the Astor House, to receive them.

Other lame Emmany And Association, be belied on the fourth day of Recentler, at the Astor House, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler, at the Astor House, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention, to be held on the fourth day of Recentler at the Convention of Representations at the General Convention, to be held on

THE RUSSIAN PRIVATEER MOVEMENT. Our readers will recollect that early in the present year a good deal of fuse was made about the presence of year agood data of the was made about the presence of three or four Russian officers in this city, whose object was said to be the fitting out of privateers in our ports to wage war on English and French commerce. It turned out, on investigation, that the mission of these gentle-

Circumstances which subsequently led to legal pro-ceedings on the part of our government against the agent of another Power, naturally existed a desire on the par-of the latter to show that they were not alone culpable and accordingly efforts were made to revive these rumors of attempts to violate our laws by emissaries of the

of attempts to violate our laws by emissaries of the Caar.

The first fact which gave a color to these accusations, was the following statement, which appeared in the fishar of the 18th of October:

Deputy United States Marshal Horton yesterday seized the bark Maury, on suspicion that she was engaged to the service of Russia, and having on board articles contraband of war. Cannon, powder, balls and markets were found on board. Of course the ship was not permitted to proceed on her voyage.

On the following day we published the annexed editorial remarks in reference to this case, as well as to that of Mr. Thompson, who was stated to have gone to Washington to complete his engagements with the Russian Minister as Chief Engineer of the Russian navy:

OUR NEUTRALITY LAWS—A RUSSIAN CASE OR TWO—THE ERITISH VERSUS THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

[From the New York Herald, Oct. 19]

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, has been found guilty of violating our neutrality laws in the matter of recruiting soldiers in the United States for the service of the allies against Russia. It is reported that our Cabinet have, therefore, instructed Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, to demand the recall of Mr. Crampton and certain of her Majesty's Consuls implicated in the same unlawful business. Now, we have a Russian case or two in the same category. A correspondent of one of our morning cotemporaries puts the following case in reference to the anticipated withdrawal of Mr. Crampton:—

I wish to know what sleps have been taken, or are to be taken, to have the Russian Minister withdrawal. The whole country has been publicly and repeatedly informed, in a beastful, triumphant manner, that Junes C. Thompson, the proprietor of the maschine works on Quay street, Albeny, haben offered the situation of Chief Russian Minister in the engagement of Mr. Thompson, the proprietor of the maschine works on Quay street, Albeny, haben offered the situation of Chief Russian Minister, is appears, the United States Deputy Maristal, Horton, of th

the facts connected with the bark Maury, as gleaned by our reporter:—

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS. [From the Herald of October 19.]

As it was announced in the Herald of October 19.]

As it was announced in the Herald of Yesterday that the bark Maury had been seized by the Deputy United States Marshal, Mr. Horton, on suspicion of being en gaged in the service of Russia, one of our reporters visited the vessel for the purpose of accertaining, if possible her true character and designs. There were several reports in circulation about her, one of which was that she had been fitted up for privateering, and that she would be employed in intercepting the Cunard steamers on their passage to and from this country. The charges upon which the legal proceedings against her were instituted were made, it is understood, by the British Consul at this port, or some person acting under his authority. The affair, from the prominence which has thus been given to it, assumed a very serious aspect, and it was necessary, therefore, that the public should have the facts, circumstances and particulars, upon which those charges were based, lath before them. This was particularly desirable in view of the fact that one of the belligerent powers on the other side of the Atlantic has already, as proved in our courts, violated our neutrality laws, and that one of her highest authorities was engaged in directing the enliatment of recruits for the war in the Crimea. Desirable as it is, under these circumstances, that the present alleged violation of our laws should be and known to the public we present the following report of the matter, in the hope that it may lead to a satisfactory solution of the mystery in which the bark Maury appeared to be enveloped, and that it may serve to ealm the appealensions that have been entertained as to the designs of her owners.

As soon as possible after the charges or suspicions of the character of the vessel were made known to the United States District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, he presented them

After duly considering the foregoing details, we visited

Congress, approved April 56, 1818.

After duly considering the foregoing details, we visited the ves el, which lies at the foot of Dover street, and there made the acquaintance of the first officer, Mr. Leopold N. Fat on, a very courteous and obligiog gentleman. He will excue no for saying that we scratinised him very closely, but failed to detect either in his appearance or manner anything of that pugnacious or beligerent character which is considered indispensable in all privatersmen. In reply to our questions, strange to say, he showed no desire to conceal anything; and what was still stranger, he showed us every couner and most and hole and creamy in the vessel. He was, however, as might naturally be supposed, somewhat indignant that schange of such a claracter should be made against the proprieters, and that they should be put to so much trouble when there was, as he said, nothing to justify suspicion.

"Why," said he, in reply to one of our inquiries, othere is nothing unusual in vessels engaged in the hints trace carrying arms; they require them for their own protection against the picates by which the Chinace seas are intested. It is true," he added, "that we have note than we require on board, but they are for an American house in Shanghae. We have fourteen cannot four of which we require for our own vessel, and in addition to these we have pistots, cuttasses and gens; bour principal freight consists of ship chandlery for an other American house at Whampoa."

The scabbards of twinty or thirty outlasses were ranged on the deck with so little artempt at concentment that they were smong the first things to meet the eye of the visiter. In the cabin we found everything arranged with remarkable neatness and an eye to the lixuries a well as the comforts and necessities of a sea voyage. One of the state rooms contained a handsome meloteon, and we observed alongide another one of those things which no sldp should be without—a bath. We looked that they often concealed private passages, secret apartments, see whi

ing the ship. Recollecting that one charge against the vessel was that she had "no forceastic," we asked Mr. Batton what was the reason she was not provided with one.

"Let me show you it," he replied; and conducting us cut of the cabia, he displayed to our wondering eyes one of the finest and most comfortable forceasties we have ever seen, right on deck, and of such dimensions, too, that it could not possibly season observation.

"Is this the forceasties" we asked.

"Yes." he replied, "and one of the bast you ever saw on a ship."

"Aye, is it," said one of the bands, who was at work in it; "there's no getting over that."

We were of the same opinion too, and so will any one be who visits the resset. But venturing to put another question, we asked him what he had done with his "extra spars"

"Extra spars!" he repeated; there they are—five spare booms, one togaliant mest, one topaliant yard and one gaff. So you see we're we'll provided.

We thought so too, and admired the precaution of the owners in time providing against the energencies to which every vessel is fashe.

There was one portion of the ship yet left, and we signified our desire to see it before our departure.

"Certainly, ohl certainly, I shall show you it with the greatest of pleasure." and so saying, he conducted us, without further preliminary, down to the hold. Here we saw boxes and barrels, and some rope lying about, and the cannon which we were told were intended for the American house at Shanghae.

"Now," said Mr. Batton, letting us into all the secrets with the art of a man who had some important facts to communicate, "these boxes contain tematoes and there is plenty of molasses."

"Yes, sir," added the carpenter, with a knowing look, "and melasses is excellent for putting on wounds, as every doctor knows."

"I here, it was all the carpenter with a knowing look and melasses is excellent for putting on wounds, as every doctor knows."

"I hen, here," Mr. Batton proceeded, "are some capital grindstones, with which we intend to sharpen our every

200

tion which we have given, we were told that among her possengers are several missionaries, and that there is one Chinanoan on board returning to his native land—that is, if he be not arrested on a charge of enlisting to dight against a nation with which our country is at peace. However, although it is not likely that the efforts of our authorities will be successful in this case, we trust that they will not suffer the prosecution of their duties in other quarters to relax.

In conclusion, we may state that the Maury was built about three weeks ago for Lowe & Brothers, for the China trade, that her burden is about nine hundred tons, that she will be manned by a crew of fifteen men and six boys, and that she will be under the command of Captain Fletcher.

firmed by the result of the proceedings instituted agains her by the United States Matriet Attorney. We give the evidence in full, from the HERALD of the 21st of October, as it is conclusive as to the fact of a serious, and as re

THE BARK MAURY—THE SUPPOSED RUSSIAN FILIBUSTAR DISCHARGED.

UNITED STATES DISCHARGED.

OCT. 20.—In the case of the United States vs. the bark Maury, which was libelled on a charge of fitting out for the Russian service, Mr. McKeon, the United States District Attorney, received a communication from Mr. Chas. Enwards, counsel of the British Consul, stating that from explanations under oath, made by Messrs. A. A. Low & Brothers, he deemed it reasonable that the District Attorney should be left entirely free, and he thought it would be but fair towards the owners to 'lift' the libel.

The District Attorney received the following communication, under oath, which he submitted to Mr. Eiwards:—

To the Hon. John McKron, United States District Attorney.—

gelf beem, and five ex ra studding sall booms; and that her eve will consist of but twelve or fourteen men before the man;

they furthermore declare that the vessel received the ame of Marry in the month of May last, not to dishonor a men of whem our country has so much reason to be proud, but to bear upon an honorable mission the name of him who has done so much to improve navigation.

The undersigned pletiged themselves to prove to the satisfaction of the Entish Consul, while the vessel is still under the charge of the United States Marshal, that the allegations made against the vessel are false; that she has no guns or materials of war under her coal, asking only that the expense to which they may be thus subjected shall be borne by the said Consol, when, and only when the statements upon which the vessel has been so unjustly seized, are fully disproved.

Finally, they declare that the Russians have no connection whatever with the enterp ise in question.

A. A. 1.0W, of the firm of A. A. Low & Brothers. On freight-10 guns, 62 boxes of shot.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of October, 1865.

Geo, F. Berrs, U. S. Commissioner.

I hereby swear that I am cognizant of the facts mentioned in the toregoing statement, and that they are trunded that the toregoing statement, and that they are trunded this state of facts the District Attorncy discharged the vessel from the custody of the Marshal.

The name of the first efficer of the bark Marry, which has been seized by the United States authorities, of thicity, as described in yested cay's Herald, is Walton, and not Batton, as published in our report.

sipated any doubts that might have existed as to the reacharacter of the vessel. Mr. Barciay, the British Cousul, felt it necessary to explain his share in the matter by adour issue of Oct. 24:-

our issue of Oct, 24:—

THE BARK MAURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

Misrepresentations on the above subject having been published in various newspapers—manne others, that munitions of war were found on beard, "secreted under quantity of cotton"—I desire to disabuse the mind of the public of that impression, by stating that such was not the case.

public of that impression, by stating that such was not the case.

Had my endeavors, made before information was formally legged to ascertain the conners of the ship Manry succeeded, the explanations which that respectable firm—Mesars. A. A. Low & Brothers—gave after the libel was filed, would have been sought by me, and no doubt would have been given before, and the course which was adopted would not have been reserted to.

A. BARCLAY, H. B. M.'s Consul.

New York, Oct. 23, 1855.

Our renders have now before them the full evidence of the grand Russian privateering and propagandist movement in the United States. To sum up its results, we have to state that the ship Maury left at the conclusion of the above proceedings for Shanghae, with a number of of the above proceedings for Shanghae, with a number of missionaries for the Celestiel empire; that the Czar felt so grateful to us for the sympathy shown in his cause by the members of the scientific commission sent out to study military factics at Sebastopol; that the American sur geons who have entered his service have neither met with much honor or very munificent compensation for made so much noise, has not as yet completed with the Russian ambassador his contract as Chief Engineer of the Russian pavy. These facts, we think, afford pretty con clusive evidence that in the balance of obligations the United States and the Czar owe but little to each other.

THE BRITISH BECRUITING MOVEMENT. The English movement was much more unscrupulous and bold in its character than either of those who pains to envelope its proceedings in secrecy nor to observe moderation in the steps which it took to carry out its objects. Enlistment for the British army was openly carried an in this and other cities, and it was only when

pains to envelope its proceedings in secrety not to observe moteration in the steps which it took to carry out its objects. Enlistment for the British army was openly carried an in this and other cities, and it was only when active measures were taken by our government to punish the authors of such glaring violations of our laws, that some degree of caution was observed by the British in effecting the objects of their mission. The charge of Judge Kane, on the trial of Hertz, so ably reviews the outrageous character and legal consequences of the proceedings, that we cannot do better than republish the more important portions of it.

The case has involved, in its progress, a train of factor very considerable political interest—perhaps of more general interest in that aspect of it, than in its board go in the questions which are to be decided by your verdex. There are very few among us, probably none, who have not fall aggrieved at the tone with which the press of foreign countries, and occasionally of foreign statesmen of the day, have commented upon what they properly lad no rightful part. Our people and our government have been accused of forgetting the obligations of neutrality, and pushing ourselves forward into the conflicts of foreign autions, instead of mining our own basices as neutrals, and leaving behigerents to fight out their own quarrels. For one, I conflect that I felt surprised, as this case advanced, to learn that during the very time it at these accusations were faintinated against the American people by the press of England, there was, on he reart of ethings; critist functionated against the American people in engineers, carefully digested, and combining all vorts of nearly interest, the control of the siferent sections of our statute, rigoniously to violate their spirit and principle without incurring their penalty, and thus enlist and send away solders from our neutral shores to fight the hards of the others are not violated the provisions of our nets of Congress, but whether there has been an

The question which you have to pass upon is—did floory Herts hire or retain any of the persons named in these hills of indetensent to go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of a loreign State?

Bid he hire or retain a person? Whatever he did was within the territory of the United States.

The hiring or retain in a person with an agreement that he shall pay wages when the services shall have been performed. The hiring or retaining a servant is not generally by the payment of money, in the first instance, but by the promise to pay money when the services have been performed, and so a person may be hired or retained to go beyond the limits of the United States, with a certain intent, though he is only to receive his pay after he has gone beyond the limits of the United States, with a certain intent, though he is only to receive his pay after he has gone beyond the limits of the United States, with a certain intent, though he is only to receive his pay after he has gone beyond the limits of the United States, with a certain intent, though he is only to receive his pay after he has gone beyond the limits of the United States with that intent.

Moreover, it is not necessary that the consideration of the hiring chall be money. To give to a person a railroad ticket that cost \$44\$, and board and lodge him for a week, is as good a consideration for the contract of hiring as to pay him the money with which he could buy the railroad ticket and pay for his board himself. If there be an engagement on the one side to do the particular thing, to go beyond the limits of the United States with the intent to enlist, as d on the othe side an engagement, that when the act shall have been done a consideration shall be paid to the party performing the services, or doing the work, the hiring and retaining are complete.

The meaning of the law then, is this:—That if any person shall engage, hire, retain or employ another person to engage him to go because he has such an inten

coccasion—that no letter of his be read, except in the due form of evidence, and that if he have anything to say, he shall be put on the stand by the defence, in order that he may be fully cross-examine i by the prasecution.

It is clear that he has no right, by any rule of public law, or of international comity, to be heard in the case by the court otherwise than as a witness, whether enforced or volunteer. I have the home to be, very respectivity.

JAS. C. VAN DYKE, Esq., U. S. Attorney, Philadelphia. In the confession put in by the defendant we have evidence of the active part which the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, took in these proceedings. The following is licrix's account of his first introduction to him:—

INTERNATE BETWEEN HERTY AND GRAMPTON.

In the confeccion put in by the descidate we knowered denote of the active put which the British Ministry.

Compton, took in these proceedings. The following in Horrizo account of this first introduction to history.

NETATIEN BRYBERS HERTZ AND GRAMPTON.

Two or three weeks afterwards i went to shackhoften. The compton is the compton of the compton o

will call on you at 1 hirad-lipins on his return from Canada, and will give you the secessary information. In the meantime you may call on our Consul, Mr. Matthew, in Philadelphia, and he (Mr. M.) will probably be able to give you the necessary instruction."

It is somewhat novel in the history of diplemacy, for a foreign representative to be detected in the overt act of advising another as to the means by which he might be enabled to violate with impunity the laws of the country to which he is accredited. And yet, if we are to believe this witness, such was the position in which the British Minister placed himself.

The coversation with regard to the procuring men was finished, but I reverted again to the law bearing upon the subject. I asked him "how am I backed in case a charge is made against me - I have a wife and children." Mr. Crampton replied, "first that the law was exceedingly lax—and secondly, that if anything should happen, the British government would not allow any one to suffer who had been ongaged in assisting them in farmishing the mm." I replied that "the popular voice is against this matter;" but Mr. Crampton said "never mind about this popular voice; if a house in Liverpool fails, the whole United States trembles." After Mr. Crampton had given me such assurances, and had used the expression "I give you my word as a gentleman that nothing unpleasant shall happen to yon," I then made up my mind to act for the British government. Before I left, Mr. Crampton assured me that he would seel a man to my bruse in Philadelphis, who would make such arrangements with me as would emble me to procure men, and send them to their destination.

It is not necessary for us to pursue the details of this case further. Our readers have been made sufficiently familiar with them by the public journals.

With regard to the entitivent scheme itself, the English government only abandoned it when it found that its agents were in the grasp of the law and that it ould no longer be carried on without seriously endangering

struments, will effectually prevent any further attempts of this sort. It is no proof of the spirit of our administration that the penalty of the offence should have been suf-

of the eccentant with each particular fact and crossstance which has been given in ordenee, to above
it you believe the witnesses, the object here was to
fictuate on callmanent beyond the broires of the the
it you believe the witnesses, the object here was to
fictuate on callmanent beyond the broires of the the
restation, to do effectively and yet not gene to the
restance, to do effectively and yet not gene to
the party, an entire what the pretext, if you are extitle party, an entire what the pretext, if you are extitle party, an entire what the pretext, if you are extitle that he the intention, and he believing that it was
wat the extume or mask which the transaction were,
the has committed the offices of the transaction were,
the has committed the offices of the transaction were,
the has committed the offices of the first of the
time from Nr. Gubling, which have given itse to such
violent comments on the part of the English pursuativent from Nr. Gubling, which have given itse to such
violent comments on the part of the English pursuativent from Nr. Gubling, which have given itse to such
violent comments on the part of the English pursuaty water and inTHE HON. CALER CUSHINO TO J. C. VAN DYCKE,
Deb., CNUREN STATES ATTORNEY, PHILADELPHIA,
Similar of the proper intention of the desirablement of
hard year of the proper intention of the desirablement of
hard year of the proper intention of the desirablement of
hard year of the proper intention of the desirablement of
hard year of the part of the desirablement of
hard year of the proper intention of the desirablement of
hard year of the part of the desirablement of
hard year of the proper intention of the desirablement of
hard year of the part of the desirablement of
hard year of the part of the proper intention of the desirablement of
hard year of the part of the desirablement of
hard year of the part of the desirablement of
hard year of the part of the part of the part of the part of the
hard year of the part of the part of the part of the part of heads in the sand like catriches, that we may not see what lies straight before us, as if not to see were not to be seen, or assailed. And it is worse than useless—if is no more consistent with plain truth than with common patriotism—to pretend that our government, whether in word or deed, is chargeable with provoking American enmity. But English spirit and firsh spirit are showing themselves prepared to meet whatever is menaced by lawless adventure from the other side the Atlantic—whatever direction it may take against our commerce, or claim the interdisting against our consist. And American spirit, we do sincerely hope, will show itself not least immy determined that recless and unserrupulous partical character, or can promote American progress—shall not misrepresent that character, nor obstruct that progress, by lixing a quarret on friends.